The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

READ.

IT WILL

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YOU!

The Advertisement of the

Bee-Hive

In Tomorrow's Tribune.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ IT.

MILLINERY

Great Reduction in

Felt Hats.

59c

Ladies, We offer the choice of the 700 best shapes, including "The Gladstone" and "The Harvard," in seal and beaver, today for this price and objections at $1.50 and higher.

Largest Grades of Silk Hats.

CHILDREN'S CAPS FOR CHILDREN,

In all colors and shapes, at 50 cts. each.

IF NOT TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

170 & 172 State-st.,

Opposite Palmer House Corridors,

LEADING

Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Wood Mantels.

Mirrors.

New and Artistic Designs.

Tiles. Grates.

C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co.,

36, 38 & 40 Market-st.

NOTICE

The Cheapest and the Best.

WHEAT BAKING POWDER.

PURE and WHOLESOME.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS,

NEW YORK.

JOHN D. ZERNITZ, Pres.

SAMPL GORDON, V. Pres.

ALBERT STEINER, Sec. & Treas.

THE

John D. Zernitz Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

The attention of dealers is called to our FULL stock of Dolls, Dolls' Heads, Glassware, Albums, and Holiday Goods generally. Send for catalogue. The trade only supplied.

49 Lake-st., Chicago.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,

WABASH-AV. WAREROOMS,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water, bottled at Waukesha, is now the standard Effervescent Water, and is used very largely at Sanitariums of Boston, Clifton, and Saratoga, and by private families.

It Has No Rival

As a palatable, wholesome, and honest mineral water, and is unsurpassed therein as the great cure for every form of Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Send for price list.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE.

Though but lately introduced, it already a great favorite, and is acknowledged to be superior to most of the Ginger Ales now in the market.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,

175 Wabash-av.

Telephone 1344.

Real Estate and Loans

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent now always in store at our office.

LOANS made on first floors of business blocks, including building lots, to responsible parties.

REID & HARLEY,

97 La Salle-st.

H. A. HURLBUT,

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,

In amounts to suit, at

7 PER CENT.

Money to Loan

At 6½ Per Cent.

TURNER & BOND,

100 Washington-st.

Parties Contemplating a Visit to

FLORIDA

Will find it to their interest to call at the

FLORIDA EXCURSION COMPANY,

Two doors from Harrison-st.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE

PERFECTLY PURE.

Good News

to

Every Housekeeper

IN CHICAGO.

FLANNELS

and

BLANKETS

at

Ruinous Prices.

Have Just Received a Large Purchase of

FLANNELS

And 1,000 Pairs of

BLANKETS

at prices which barely cover the cost of the raw material.

Extra Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... $3.50 per pair

Extra Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... 4.00 per pair

Extra Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... 4.50 per pair

Extra Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... 5.00 per pair

Extra Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... 6.00 per pair

Extra Large and Heavy White Wool Blankets at ..... 7.00 per pair

Extra Large and Heavy Scarlet Blankets at ..... 7.00 per pair

All-Wool Red Blankets, without Extra Size Imperial, Beautiful Borders and for quality, at ..... 6.00 per pair

FLANNELS.

500 pieces of Mackinaw or Domet Flannels, in all colors, at

25c per yard.

Scarlet and Blue Flannels,

Twilled Flannels,

Plain Scarlet Flannels,

Plain White Flannels,

Opera Flannels,

All-Wool 36-inch Suitings, 25c per yard.

These are all perfect and new, fresh goods, and every item mentioned is a Positive Bargain.

COUTANT'S,

143 State-st.

DONE UP!

Almost the Last Chance of Blaine's Election Now Passed.

All but Three Counties in New York State Have Reported.

More than Half the Districts of New York City Have Been Canvassed.

And Cleveland is Still Six Ahead —The Demon of Bull Luck Still Pursues Him.

One of the Greatest Phenomena of the Age Probably Induced by a Pennsylvania and Ohio Union.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL

THE CANVASS.

New York, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—There is a strong probability now that the vote of the city on Presidential Electors will be thrown some other week canvassed. Its result depends in fact in the search that it has been accused that in one of the wards of the district and have been detained. The Board of the city of the voters are there to be counted still. I could for both sides and this afternoon and practically agreed on this. The Board and John S. Sandiby, two counsel for Republicans, and A. J. Vanderpoel, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and C. S. Fellows for Democrats. The Democrats have their claim of a majority of 1,000 for Cleveland. There are three Democrats in New York City. Democrats have already been canvassed. In these districts Mr. Cleveland's presidential majority has been reduced by 400 votes. On the face of the returns as given below Mr. Cleveland's registered majority is 870.

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OBITUARY.

Prof. Stein,

who many years ago was the popular family teacher in prominent circles in Chicago, died in the Cook County Insane Asylum yesterday morning. His relatives were brought to the city for burial last night. His funeral will take place this morning under the direction of several German musical associations. He was the best musical director of the "Saengerfest-Liederkranz," and held the position for years. In 1865 he was conductor of a then noted orchestra. He did not grow rich like so prominent musicians, though in a quiet way and was prominent in the German circles and respected. Prof. Stein was a native of the Northern Provinces of Germany, and was about sixty years of age. He was married twice, his second wife surviving him. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Masonic order will have charge of the funeral services.

The Rev. George W. Gross,

Superintendent Home, Dec. 11.—The Rev. George W. Gross died this morning. The deceased was born in Virginia in 1807. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1825. He joined the ministry in 1833, and served with distinction. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1860, of the Pittsburgh from 1848 to 1852; a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of London in 1861; a member of the Baltimore Conference in 1864, and of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1865. He was elected to Congress from 1871 to 1873, and was a member of the Centennial Commission of 1876. He was buried this afternoon.

The Rev. William A. Passavant,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. William A. Passavant, Congressman-at-large of the Pittsburgh Pennsylvania District, died at his residence in Pittsburgh at an early hour this morning. The deceased was born in Pittsburgh in 1821, and graduated from the Western Pennsylvania College in 1838. He was a member of the Lutheran Ministry, and was ordained in 1841. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Synod, and was elected to Congress in 1878. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was prominently named for re-election.

Mrs. Mirage Foley,

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Foley died this morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Fletcher Coleman. She was born in Washington and was 74 years old. The remains will be taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Newly-Imagined Unrelated Confession of an Old Chappelle Crime to His Own and His Partner's Conscience.

Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Edward Green, who was sent to Jackson, Mich., from Saginaw county for life in 1870 for the murder of Lieutenant Chappelle, has confessed to the murder, and has been pardoned. Green, who was also sent to the Penitentiary for eight years for complicity in the robbery of the Saginaw Bank, was released from Jackson Prison on Tuesday last. He went to the residence of Chappelle's widow, who is now married to Mr. Fletcher, and confessed to the murder. Mrs. Fletcher then sent for Prosecuting Attorney Atkinson, and Green repeated his confession to him. Green was released from Jackson Prison on Tuesday last. He went to the residence of Chappelle's widow, who is now married to Mr. Fletcher, and confessed to the murder. Mrs. Fletcher then sent for Prosecuting Attorney Atkinson, and Green repeated his confession to him. Green was released from Jackson Prison on Tuesday last. He went to the residence of Chappelle's widow, who is now married to Mr. Fletcher, and confessed to the murder. Mrs. Fletcher then sent for Prosecuting Attorney Atkinson, and Green repeated his confession to him.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS

OF THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

The following table shows the official vote of the fifty-seven counties in the State of New York counted up to midnight last night, and the unofficial vote in the remaining three counties, as reported to all the newspaper offices in Albany. There are the figures on which the Democrats base their claim of a majority of 1,000 for Cleveland. There are three Democrats in New York City. Democrats have already been canvassed. In these districts Mr. Cleveland's presidential majority has been reduced by 400 votes. On the face of the returns as given below Mr. Cleveland's registered majority is 870.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

THE VOTE LEGISLATIVE.

SUPREME COURT.

CONGRESS CASE.

SUPREME COURT.

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SUPREME COURT.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

THE VOTE LEGISLATIVE.

SUPREME COURT.

CONGRESS CASE.

SUPREME COURT.

A DANTABLE DEED.

Train Thrown Wreck a Passenger Train on a Bridge Over the Brazos.

Twelve Persons Killed, Several Missing, and Many Wounded—List of the Victims.

A Rescue Steamer is the Submerged Section Going for the Wrecks

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 10.—[Special.]—An express train left Houston at 7:30 o'clock this morning on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, for Denison, Tex., according to the usual schedule of twelve passenger and seventeen freight trains. The train consisted of the baggage, express and mail cars, two passenger coaches, and a sleeping car. The latter was filled with sleeping passengers, and the rest of the train was comparatively empty. The number of the former is variously stated at from twenty-five to thirty-five. The train was in charge of Conductor Thomas Nolan, and Engineer Thomas Medlock was at the throttle. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, and was about one hundred miles from Houston, when it reached the Brazos River bridge, near Hempstead, Tex., according to the latest advices of twelve persons and seriously injuring many others. The circumstances of the case appear to be that the bridge was open when the train reached it, and the engineer, unable to stop the train in time, reversed the engine and jumped. The train then broke in two, the forward portion, consisting of the engine, tender, baggage, express and mail cars, and one passenger coach, plunging into the river, while the rear portion remained on the track. The passengers in the sleeping car escaped with a severe shaking up, but no serious injuries. The forward portion of the train, after plunging into the river, floated down the stream for a short distance, and then sank in about twenty feet of water. The engine, tender, baggage, express and mail cars, and one passenger coach, are now under water, and the work of recovering the bodies of the victims is being prosecuted with all possible dispatch. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as can be ascertained at this writing:

KILLED.

Thomas Nolan, conductor, Houston.
Thomas Medlock, engineer, Houston.
Thomas Hall, fireman, Houston.
Mrs. Thomas Hall, Houston.
Mrs. Dr. Hall, Houston.
Mrs. Dr. Hall's child, Houston.
Mrs. Dr. Hall's child, Houston.
Mrs. Dr. Hall's child

THE CATTLE-BREEDERS.

The Convention Not to Synonymize with the Gentlemen of Ford Law.

The Vote Fixin Talk with the Transportation Committee Delayed In.

Evolution in Government Grazing Leader—The St. Louis Meeting—Officers Elected.

The National Convention of Cattle-Breeders assembled in the Hermann House yesterday morning and during the report of the Executive Committee Organization the Secretary read the following letter from Prof. Lyon of Cornell University:

[illegible] Agriculture, U. S. Department of Cattle-Breeders, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and regret that I cannot be present at the meeting of the National Convention of Cattle-Breeders to be held in Washington on the 12th inst. I have been appointed a delegate to the International Congress of Agriculture, which meets in Rome, Italy, on the 15th inst., and I shall be obliged to leave for that city on the 12th inst. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present at the meeting of the National Convention of Cattle-Breeders, as I am very much interested in the subject of cattle-breeding, and I have been looking forward to the meeting with much pleasure. I am sorry that I cannot be present, but I am obliged to leave for Rome on the 12th inst. Yours very truly, [illegible]

Senator Burkett of Nebraska and Senator Warren of Wyoming were introduced to the convention and the latter was called upon to address the meeting. He said that he was not a cattle-breeder, but that he was interested in the subject of irrigation, and that he would not get the time to attend the meeting. He said that the question of irrigation was a very important one, and that the Government was now spending $1,000,000 a year in irrigation projects. He said that the Government was now building a dam on the Shoshone River, which would cost $4,000,000, and that the Government was also building a dam on the Salt River, which would cost $2,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Gila River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Gunnison River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Uncompahgre River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Grand River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Colorado River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Rio Grande River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Pecos River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Yellowstone River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Missouri River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Mississippi River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Ohio River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Tennessee River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Cumberland River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Potomac River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Susquehanna River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Delaware River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Hudson River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Connecticut River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Merrimac River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Kennebec River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Androscoggin River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Penobscot River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the St. John River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the St. Croix River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Rainy River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Lake of the Woods, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Red River of the North, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Assiniboine River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Saskatchewan River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Athabasca River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Mackenzie River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Yukon River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Kuskokwim River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Nushagak River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Kvichak River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Naknek River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Ugashik River, which would cost $1,000,000. He said that the Government was also building a dam on the Egegik

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

POSTAGE.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MAILS OPEN.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

The Congo Conference will open at Berlin today.

Advices to a dispatch from Shanghai, the French forces have occupied Thamsui.

Algeria, it is said, is about to establish a penal colony on the African coast.

Canadian Conservatives of California held an election in Polk yesterday—the first American victim.

An Anti-Protection League has been formed in Paris to oppose the proposed duties on breadstuffs.

The Rothschilds have all invested heavily here and from England to protect the British ruling minister in China.

Peace now rests upon reports in the United States of Colombia, and work on the Panama Canal is progressing actively.

Secretary and Postmaster-General, appointed to succeed the late Henry Pancoast, is the Hon. George J. Sloan Lebrun.

Enthusiastic measures for the formation of a National association of importers and boarders of dealers-men were taken in this city yesterday.

Throw the happy influences of well regulated children in plotting in Paris. In one night six were struck congenial with those of Lydia Grove.

Secretary to reinstate a discharged workman, promptness a strike yesterday by the entire force of the Hall shoe factory at Amesbury, Mass.

The income reports at New York for the week ending yesterday reached an aggregate value of $1,167,000. The amount included was $1,155,000.

There were 611 failures in the United States and Canada during the past seven days, an increase of twenty over the preceding week.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that a note given to a native American emigrant in payment for properties cannot be paid at a less rate a time.

Commencing the line between Chicago and Kansas City by passenger trains over the Chicago & Alton will be shortened to eighteen hours and a half both ways.

Gov. Gilchrist and with a more than ten patriotic from the delegates to attend some upon the convention to his city of the National Grand Association of Illinois.

Jim Blackburn and Jim Crouch, charged with the murder of the Crouch family at Jackson, Miss., are to have separate trials. The jury in Blackburn's case was finally secured yesterday.

Thomas D. Sabin, the well-known grain operator of Cincinnati, was thrown from his buggy while driving home yesterday. His skull was fractured, and his physicians think he will die.

Andrew D. Sanford, County State Treasurer of California, was arrested yesterday charged with the embezzlement of public funds. He confesses the theft of $6,000, which he gambled away.

Creditors worry and the general bankruptcy question against chattel mortgages on [illegible] here, the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Edwin Lee Brown to the Chicago Association of Chicago.

Congressman William A. Jenkins, Democrat, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania district, who was very low with consumption at the time of his reflection, died at his home in Hartsburg yesterday.

Reformers commemorate the 1688 anniversary of the consecration of Samuel Seabury, the first American Episcopal Bishop, were held yesterday at Trinity Church, New York, and Christ Church, Hartford.

Cleveland, O. Lamentable and direct investigations into Manchester, ascertained a corpse depth of earthquake last night. Almost been thrown down and great consternation prevailed among the terror-stricken inhabitants.

Democrats were elected yesterday by the Federal Convention of Trade-Unions in session in this city favoring the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and especially commending the ability and energy of Prof. Salmon, its chief.

Railroad tickets from New York to Chicago via the Erie, West Shore, and Lake Shore Roads were sold by brokers yesterday at $18 and $19.50. The official rate by the New York Central is $25, but tickets are sold by brokers at $21.

Testimony proceedings in connection with the election of the county clerk in Cook County served only to mystify the previous declarations in regard to the illegality of certain election judges, but in no way to affect the general results already ascertained.

The Chicago police lectures were given yesterday, except where, which was changed, while garrisons were mostly and were treat.

As compared with Thursday, quick and prominent exchanged, had 1 cents higher; wheat 1c more higher, cash corn 1 cents lower, cats 1/2 cent lower, rye 1c more higher, barley 2 cents higher, and flaxseed 1 cent higher.

Two hundred and ninety-one new National banks were chartered in the United States during the year, making a net aggregate of about $10,000,000 to the National banking capital of the country. During the period seven National banks have failed.

Legislation in Canada has materially fallen off during the first two months of 1884, when the arrivals were 120,000, as compared with 140,000 for the corresponding period in 1883. Of this year's arrivals 30,000 settled in Canada and 87,000 passed through to the States.

Judge Barrett of the United States Circuit Court at Omaha has rendered a decision denying the right of the Brighton Ranch Company to lease to about 40,000 acres of Government land and sustaining the Government's right to remove the fences of its pleasure.

Secretary Bayard has prepared a circular in relation to the importation of old rags from infected ports, which modifies existing orders so that salted as as to reinforce the embargo until further notice and to declare all French and Mediterranean ports to be infected.

A terrific railroad accident occurred early yesterday morning at Rangeport, Ind., on the Boston & Maine Capital Railway. The extra-bound express ended through a bridge and into Clam Creek, drowning twelve of the passengers and wounding forty. Many of the dead were mangled beyond recognition.

Knox & Tevere's gloveworks at Peabody, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $90,000. One hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of employment. Jessup's Union House at Andover, Ind., owned by Hon. Hon. C. E. Jessup, the recently defeated Republican candidate for Congress, went up in smoke, causing a loss of $50,000.

Judge Rockwood of the Probate Court of Cook County refused yesterday to admit to probate the will of Wilson B. Ogden made in 1881, on the ground that the testator was not then of sound mind, and appointed Austin A. Patterson, administrator of the Ogden estate, with power to collect. Counsel for Mrs. Ogden took an appeal, which will be argued Monday.

Certain high some tomorrow week decree to have been suppressed in the secret session of the Privy Council in Baltimore will be read on to public by the Schism of the church, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati will preach on the priesthood, and Bishop Spalding of Peoria on their higher education, Archbishop Ireland of Oregon delivered an interesting address on Indian missions last evening, and the scene of each ceremonies was nearly throughout at a special meeting addressed by several of the most prominent clergymen. A public reception will be given the ecclesiastical Thursday evening.

Three more counties in the Empire State were heard from officially yesterday, leaving three to which the final results of the official canvass are yet to be made known—New York, Monroe, and Genesee. The result of the official canvass in Kings was to add 40 votes to Cleveland's vote, making his majority 1,047. In the State Assembly District of New York Kings gained 141 and Cleveland 74, and in the other districts canvassed Cleveland gained 33. The returns from Cleveland's plurality to 47. The total Blaine gain in New York County to date is 401. The Canvassing Board agreed to find canvass the votes for Presidential Electors and Governors in the other counties on the tickets. It is expected that the canvassers will finish their work today.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

It is to be assumed that the Democratic rule of a majority for Cleveland in New York will be verified by the count now pending, and that Cleveland will be inaugurated President the 4th of March next (as he undoubtedly will be if he has carried New York). the most interesting political question of the day is: "What will the Democrats do with the power they claim to have obtained from the people?"

The vision of the unlimited gallivanting does not extend beyond the partition and distribution of offices. The Congressmen, the lost lone, and the men with "influence" occupying with great satisfaction the opportunity to provide for their henchmen and hatchmen. The wealthy mugwumps, the "workers," and the rank business look forward to a long-delayed harvest for their services. But the masses of the party who do not actively expect offices—the backers, the merchants, the shopkeepers, the farmers, the manufacturers, the mechanics, the laborers—have a deeper concern in the change of parties than a partition of the spoils to a favored few.

The responsibility of Government will be upon the Democratic leaders, and it cannot be lightly cast aside with the prevailing rout of the offices. They will come into power under certain false pretenses. There were side issues and unfortunate little incidents of the campaign—the St. John fiasco, for example—but the Southern States, the world's vote in New York reducing the country made almost impossible—either of which has not Blaine his election, if he has lost it, but the Democrats have assumed the responsibility of the Government nevertheless. The most telling argument they addressed to the people was the promise to provide relief from the prevailing business depression. The success argued that subscription will be revived, that the wages will continued better prices, that manufacturing will improve, that employment will soon be abundant, that wages will be better, and that the condition of everybody will be materially improved. This is the popular notion of a "change" of parties, and the Democratic managers and editors encouraged it during the campaign all in their power.

What will they do to redeem their promises? The question of the campaign here not been very specific, for the Democrats of late years have been extraordinarily timid about committing themselves to any policy. They have not dared to risk a loss of votes by an honest avowal of their intentions. But Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, insisted the Democratic prices with the boycotts for their success in ignorance and greed by discounting the Republicans for having accumulated a surplus of $100,000,000 of coin in the Treasury, and for keeping that enormous amount of hard money out of circulation, as he claimed, and he and his associates told not as an inducement for votes a great practice that the money should be restored and distributed among the people. That was certainly a tempting bait. Now, how will the Democrats proceed to distribute the money?

If the $100,000,000 of hard money which Republican talent at, $50,000,000, to avoid contract, represents the specie owed by the people and now in actual circulation in the form of certificates issued against it. The change of certificates issued against it. Then some one has got out of the Treasury by exchanging in the gold and silver certificates for an equivalent, but if that be done, and all the gold and silver now on deposit should enter into the volume of circulating money, the money stock in the hands of the people would not be increased one dollar—the specie would simply take the place of the certificates now in circulation. There will be no help from that quarter, but a constant danger that the gold and silver will disappear in the natural tendency of the people to hoard specie at the slightest disturbance in the money market. This does will require $100,000,000, which represents to avoid ignore the reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks. If one dollar can be transferred from the United States Treasury into the hands of the people by some process which the Democrats have not explained, it will lead to a new suspension of specie payments and the depreciation and demonetization of all the currency—greenbacks and National-bank notes. Specie payments cannot be maintained without specie, and if the Treasury is to be piled receptacles were not, that will exist a new era of gold gambling, fluctuating currency, uncertainty, and unsteadiness of values. Is the popular hope for an improvement of the times to be realized by reducing the very condition of things which brought on the panic of 1873 and of the subsequent suffering?

How is the surplus to be distributed? There are only two ways—either by systematically to go begin jobs like the Mississippi improvements, or to accept wages by such year's Festival, or by reducing the revenues below the actual necessities of the Government and starving on the sole reserve to make good the deficiency, as was done by the Democratic-Greenback Parliament in the extraordinary. If the former course is adopted the Democratic leaders will bring down upon their party the condemnation of all prudent men. If the latter course be adopted, either the tariff must be abolished, which will throw the whole system of industry into confusion, or radical changes must be made in the tariff system, which will influence important men to pay the balance of trade, and hard wages. If it be decided that a reduction of the tariff is the policy to pursue, the party which shall undertake this work confidently will bear all the curses for all the hard times which are inseparable from an unsettlement. And if the surplus revenue be not all spirited, and the revenues reduced to the actual expenditures on a square for distributing the reserve now in the Treasury, the Democrats must abandon the existing tariff and the established policy of gradually and steadily extinguishing the public debt. Such a change will insure the Government credit, and with it all form, city, corporation, and private credit.

ENGLAND'S TARIFF DILEMMA.

The complaints of the workingmen of London who waited Wednesday on the Tory member of Parliament, Mr. Middleton, with a petition that he would procure the enactment of a protective or retaliatory tariff, and the debate in the House of Commons on a motion that the Government be requested to investigate the increased condition of agriculture and manufacturing industry, taken together reveal a backward drift in the current of Britain's prosperity. They show, too, that as the prosperity ebbs, the belief of a considerable proportion of the people in the free-trade policy of the country is shaken. The vast division between the speakers in the House of Commons was a divide between free-traders and fair-traders—i. e., protectionists. When the motion to the investigation came to a vote there were 87 for it and 48 against it. There was only a majority of 39 of those who believed that the Government had no concern with the depression in business, and that there was no use in so investigating what it could not constitutionally arm the favorable principles of the Empire interfere with.

The workingmen who went with their grievance to Mr. Middleton exclaimed at their hardship mainly to the free-trade policy of Great Britain. While the Governments of other countries were protecting their workmen and their employers they said that Great Britain left its working classes to fight for themselves. Their special cause of complaint appears to be the ingenious practice which has been adopted by some of the continental nations, notably Belgium, of giving bounties to their manufacturers. The foreign manufacturer who received these bounties could, they pointed out, sell below the English manufacturer not only in the home market and in the neutral markets where their unprotected work other, but even in the British markets. On account of the contributions made to the expense by the bounties paid out of the taxes the favored manufacturer could afford to take less even in England than the English manufacturer who had no such Government help. The manufacturer who put two unbroad of cotton altogether to secure himself in his lasting trade by selling lower the wages of his men, and have this enabled the not fair but even large districts of the country the workingmen were by the demands to a condition little better than starvation. Bad wages in one of the articles on which bounties are paid by continental nations at the expense of their own tax payers and to the discomfiture of the English rebuke. Another instance of bounties is to the case of shipping. Mr. Shaftes, who made the motion to the House for the investigation, said that the Iron Coast returns, published on the authority of the Lord Chamberlain of Commerce, showed that owing to the French bounty system the French shipping passing through the canal had doubled, while British shipping had increased only 7 per cent.

The Tories and protectionists who support of the motion have the courage of their convictions. They want the question which the "Freetraders" pass at their as a republican, are you prepared to tax corn?" to an energetic Yes! Mr. Bovyer proposed to equalize taxes in the future that the British Government should lay a duty on American wheat to produce an annual revenue of about $10,000,000, and that the money so raised should be applied to the extension of the railways in India. In this way the United States would be prohibited for its importation of twenty-million British manufactures, and to a low grain which would be as cheap as ever in England. If the Tories are willing to try the bread duty, of course, ready to try anything if by doing so they can produce on the subject which have refused them reciprocity. Mr. Middleton promised the workingmen who came to him that he would use his influence and vote to secure the imposition of retaliatory duties against the products of the various which prohibited their manufactures with hostility, and the question made to Parliament by the supporters of Mr. Shaftes's motion showed how they were ready to go at once or by or that.

The duties of the continental nations of giving bounties to their manufactures is a very unfortunate way of making industrial war on Great Britain. It gives the hostile appearance of a protective or prohibitory tariff, but it does even more damage. The protective tariff, as it abundantly shows by our experience, does not eliminate the export of manufactures, but the luxury does. It makes the taxpayers of the nation the paying core of the exported and sacrifice him to go into the very citadel of British industry and sell goods at figures which the unprotected Englishmen cannot meet. Those nations put the English consequently in a dilemma. Their can is a back one or long as their foreign rivals can be encouraged out of the general appropriations of their respective countries to pay taxes they may collect to bestow. But it is perfectly evident that this sort of competition must be abolished. While all fair traders the complaints of the there are during on the Continent does in England. Nations that let themselves be the fun of selling goods almost at a low cost as nothing would not accepting any useful equivalent. They are simply squandering their resources. These foreign manufacturers who are thus supported by the taxpayers will certainly become impatient, and the taxpayers who are taxing their brethren unbearable. Then the Englishmen who has been left to rely on its own resources will easily have possession of the field.

THE ARGENTINE SETTLEMENT.

The day has certainly gone by, even in England, when the question could be asked in good faith, "Who calls an American back?" but probably even then a very large proportion of the public when they heard the American gentleman spoken of would express in undue it honors that they did not believe in the existence of any such species. Now an even then would turn from the cheek to those Americans had they heard Julius Caesar Burton in a recent lecture about England, and American society had "It is impossible for an Englishman to be a gentleman, for a gentleman never condescends and never stoops." An Englishman, says this observer, is so low but he may look down upon some one who is lower than he, and so Englishmen is so high but he can find some one higher to look to. This conceited quality of English manners and American quickness seems to be inconsistent with the attainment of the highest qualities of gentlemanliness. In one who should be glad by lavishly power and bribe it to the help of personal gratification we satisfy the demands of an American definition of the best manners. When Mr. Gladstone said in conclusion that he would not "exchange the rough democracy of the Americans for all the silken men and splendid gang of the English Empire," he was hardly so applauded by the audience, including large contingent of young men in English fashionable society, English gentlemen, had invited for many as the keeping in English fashion, and English fashion called, who were present to listen to reproach, in the words of the quoted speaker, "the prevailing vice of American society."

These isolative young men were not representatives of the typical American gentleman whom the latter had in his mind. They belonged to the tribe of Americans such whom an unpolished but not ill-bred Englishman would call "unfortunate creatures" who, the mother alive now, would say, "for the people have no sympathy with them." The Old World, with its deep and economic resolutions, "amidst heavy on clod clouds," has failed to produce the true gentleman, and he must be the product of the New World if the ideal is ever to be realized. It is fitting that we who so shocked the true ideal of the Old World and went into the wilderness rather than longer our corruptions of the brotherhood of man should come into the most conservative edifice of that society and refuse to be simple the rank of gentlemen of the American type. We will not admit to our epidemics the men who value precedence before that of the truth, or the manly, or the "good form," of even the books in the best.

As just as quick as the political theories of the Europeans are come and receive them those of the Americans are the social theory grows. It was a patriotic thought of Mr. Shaftesbury, and just, to say to the Englishmen who came to bend to a King and to worship a Lord, that no one guilty of such subservience can rank with the free American. It does not relieve the Englishman's censure of servants that he can stand about from his shoulders to his superiors and look his inferiors in Kindergarten, South Africa, the South Pacific, and Winnipeg. In one we protest that the American for himself realized the ideal of the gentleman. But while and are as a the type we have to offer as the development of our free country. It is to gentlemen, in case of justice, and considerate for to advance of the Old World type. Manliness, justice, and politeness make the good substance which is the American gentleman will be the foundation of a "great form" never to be obtained in societies which pride themselves on the shallow creation of their social arrangements.

THAT DELAWARE JUDGE.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times has this to telegraphed to that paper as follows:

In the evening Mr. Shaftesbury was interviewed at a dinner in Philadelphia by the correspondent representing journal of the wealthy of Republicans, and asked for his opinion on the action of Democrats in electing Mr. Bayard Senator. This journal has subsequently by Mr. Shaftesbury that the Democrats were not elected, but that the Republicans had been defeated by the Democrats, and that the Democrats had taken the seat from the Republicans. Mr. Shaftesbury was asked whether he thought that the Democrats would have done so if they had known that Mr. Bayard was not elected to the seat.

"Beyond" of a similar character were freely circulated all over this country on both by the Democratic managers with the intention of arousing prejudice against Mr. Blaine by making it appear that those captains were so eager for his election that they were ready to sanction his large vote towards it. The statement, as it appears in the London Times and as it has been made in the Democratic papers of this country, is a tissue of falsehoods.

The gentleman who attended that dinner, Mr. Field, Mr. Cleves, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Cassel, and others, whose word will be accepted without question, have personally denied the statement. They declare that no money was solicited or collected. No one asked for money and none was either given, or promised, or sought. There was no talk of campaign funds, and not a gentleman who was present was asked to subscribe. The dinner was a purely social affair—an entertainment given to a gentleman by gentlemen, which is certainly not an unusual nor unlawful thing. Mr. Shaftesbury was not asked for money, and he did not offer any. He did not even know that there was a Republican Campaign Committee in existence. He was not asked to subscribe, and he did not subscribe. He was not asked to promise, and he did not promise. He was not asked to do anything, and he did not do anything. He was not asked to do anything, and he did not do anything. He was not asked to do anything, and he did not do anything. He was not asked to do anything, and he did not do anything.

The Democratic leaders, if they have been called upon to assume the responsibility of Government at this time as a result of their astounding outcry for a "change," will be confronted with this alternative: They must either inaugurate the people by following the line of policy established by the Republican party after pursuing a change, or they must start out in another direction, which is not to lead them back into the republican and gulch of Democratic favors where Buchanan left it. If they adhere to the Republican policy they can do no more toward relieving the people from the prevailing depression than their successors would have done, since national men from exuberant influence which nations suppose, but they will have immense themselves and a disappointed people will hold them to strict account. If they revive the old Democratic system of finance, as suggested by some of the leaders, the people will not have the confidence in the Democratic party to restore the business of the country. Those who have invested their money in enterprises which depend upon the continuance of the present tariff will hold back their capital, and the business of the country will be paralyzed. Those who have been living in the hope of a change will be disappointed, and the business of the country will be paralyzed.

It is altogether probable that Mr. Bayard has decided to withdraw the demand for his immediate because he sees no other way out of the awkward dilemma in which he is placed. So long as the French radical Democrats in Congress they had time or no difficulty, but to hold Congress with one hand and try to extinguish China with the other is another matter. In the one case the French have one single enemies, or is shown by the right manner to which to oppress Congress close to the Chinese frontier and to a low country established to collectly throughout the entire province. To strike a decisive blow to China with its long-trained millions of people, however, would require an army of at least 100,000 men, besides the large sum of in fact for wholesale service and transportation of parts. It was this that they dissent for the French to suppose that with 10,000 men they could hold Congress and whip China. Undoubtedly they supposed that China would not have and would accede to their demands at once. Unfortunately China was belligerent and determined not to pay the indemnity. Hence has discovered that if she is going to extend the indemnity it will require a force seven scarce will be exceed the amount of the indemnity, and so large that neither M. Ferry nor any other French statesman would have to ask the assembly for the necessary appropriation. The most available way out of the deadlock is for France to abandon the indemnity demand altogether, and this apparently she has determined to do. This will leave her free to concentrate her efforts on Tonquin, where she can actively establish her rule and protect herself against any invasion; and with this it looks now as if she would have to be content.

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One of the probable results of a change of the National Administration will be the shutting, widening effect it will have upon the appearance and conditions of the National Capital. Prior to the War, when the South was in power at Washington, it was a dismal, sickly, unattractive, unprogressive Southern city, without taste or attractiveness of any kind. Probably no civic and Capital in the world has so quickly as Washington. The advent of the Republican Administration, however, and in twenty-four years of power have entirely changed its appearance and made it a handsome, [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An American Crank Who Wants Money Exempted from the British Government.

Cholera Lying as a Cloak at French Republican Expert Rogerallout Advises.

An Irishman-Letter from Sachs—The Frank George Tunnel—Spanish-American Imagery.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—A man "looking for to be a American citizen and giving as reason as Parnell Commission wanted to the ar- pointary testimonies in Parliament, Ireland County, a tow mail boy and somewhat smart. He is a tall, lengthy, stouty Irishman, who has been naturalized in the United States. He would that he had a claim against the English Government for $50,000 damages. The claim was based upon letters he had supposed through the intervention of the British police. They had forged and dishonored one, to such, from the time of his arrival in England until last summer, and he had only just discovered the cause of their surveillance. I had in consequence of a secret treaty, he said, which had been entered into between the Queen of England and the Pope of Rome. The suspicious persons concerned that the man was a Fenician agent, and ordered him to the Jubilee Coast. Shortly has not arrived a long letter to Michael Lyons, in which he sets forth his grievances, and claims and demands the protection of the Administration. He states that he belongs to class, U. C.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

The Committee in the choleraic hospitals in Paris has an effect in staying the fight from that city of sending sufferers of all nationalities. The principal cellulite from the cases are the proprietors of the more restaurants and wine-shops in the poorer quarters of the city. In two apartments are now in bed in here convalescents of the fact of over fifteen cases worldwide. Even so many people have left and so many appointments have been canceled by telegraph that several of the best houses are closing their doors for want of customers. Even the servants in the Paris hotels are panic-stricken, and numbers of the waiters have left the service of the Crescent. Due to scarcity, there is good reason to believe that the mortality among the troops in the Paris barracks has been something startling. The entrepreneurs themselves to ascertain the number of deaths of the various hospitals and have been hospitably refused, all inquiries being referred to the War Office. At the War Office no information whatever is obtainable. It is moreover, impossible to ascertain the number of deaths among the soldiers in hospitals in the various provinces, for such deaths are not promptly reported to the Department of Public Health, and are included in the totals published from day to day. In addition, whatever its complete, is exceedingly late in reaching the public. It frequently happens that reports of deaths are not received by the civil authorities fifteen days after the occurrence.

AN AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST.

There are several very keen to London just now who have a lively interest in the modern Jubilee Negroes, two of the Jamaican Cyclone bands, who had recently been devoting his attention to observing Englishmen and have arrived at the rapidly sustained by devoting to certain anthropological attitude to be a prominent feeling in circumstances and wholly within the control of the. Negroes, he has become fascinating acquaintance, and is now undergoing a course of tuition in that interesting branch of science. A meeting of the gentlemen was held in the London Anthropological Society to discuss a few points and afterwards, it was explained that he had been recently engaged in negotiating in England for sale of skeletons to certain American Scientific societies which have certainly legitimate and would probably be profitable. The only hitch in the deal has been preventing arrangements had not as yet matured. The agent of the Colonel's present financial standing showed his hand to him to the £1,000 and his stock nothing. None of the skeletons belonged to South Sea people. One of them was that the Negroes had been guilty of inhumanity and barbarism. He showed that the Colonel had bought the skeletons and had provided Mark money on the score of St. John's Wood and the Wye that were awaiting security to the city. After a protracted angry parley the meeting adjourned until next week. After having a connection to look after the interests of the skeletons it was made the duty of the committee to arrange to have the next meeting handled between that and then to certain customers that are held ready to take to market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times says: There will be no dissolution of Parliament this year.

A report is circulated to the city that a certain grain trader, named not given, has succeeded outside trying to corner in Russian rye. It is thought probable that certain factors will be prosecuted immediately.

The Sir John George John Mark Laffoon has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Stanford-Chamberlain.

[Sir John George John Mark Laffoon, K. C. B., one of the most distinguished officers in the British army, was born in 1837, and entered the service as ensign in the Fifty-fifth Foot in 1855. He was promoted lieutenant in the same regiment in 1857, and captain in the Twenty-fourth Foot in 1861. He was appointed major in the Twenty-fourth in 1871, and lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment in 1874. He was appointed to the command of the Twenty-fourth Foot in 1879, and served with that regiment in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the battle of Ulundi

THE RAILROADS.

Another Order Issued Yesterday to Prevent the Cutting at Missouri River.

The Chicago & Alton Puts on Fast Passenger and Freight Trains.

Further Cuts in West-Bound Passenger Rates—St. Louis Kicked Out by Dominguez.

Short-Haul Freight Rates to Be Increased, Probably.

The hitch that threatens still the final harmonious settlement of their warring is New York yesterday served to accentuate still more (Atchison heads forward), and unless there be a speedy change of views with somewhat by railroads. The same notice has been repeatedly taken at every meeting of the Joint Executive Committee and the Board has been done, but in no instance has any action been taken of such serious consequence and significance as that which was taken yesterday. It was the unanimous conclusion of the Committee that the present rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds between Chicago and Missouri River points is not less than the average of 15 cents per 100 pounds between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and

NORTHWEST NEWS.

An Ohio Passenger Held to the Grand Jury—Hog-Cholera in Illinois.

Guilty Plea for Railroad Combination—A Jury in the Crumb Butter Case.

Strike in Indiana and Kansas at Democratic Administration's Important Decision.

ILLINOIS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]

[Special to The Chicago Tribune.]

[Special to The Chicago Tribune.]

[Special to The Chicago Tribune

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. H. Tate, Winona, Minn., is at the Pacific.

Ex-Senator E. A. W. Tabor and wife, Detroit, Mich., are registered at the Palmer.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby and wife, Lincoln, Ill., were guests at the Grosvenor yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

Only one human gull in Lower Michigan avenue yesterday thought he had agreed to Remember Me to himself in the mirror.

In the contest for gold-headed canes in Grace Lutheran Church the honors fell to Peter Lund and Albert Lund, the Republican twins of the church.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Abrams, optician, Tribune building, was at 6 a. m., 42° above zero; 9 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 47°; 3 p. m., 47°; 6 p. m., 46°; 9 p. m., 45°; 12 p. m., 44°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 30.07 in.; 6 p. m., 30.09 in.

Oliver C. Lewerthon of Hyde Park, arrested on the charge of assaulting and committing a private outrage upon Miss Ida Johnson, was held by Justice Bixby yesterday afternoon in the sum of $1,000 for examination Nov. 20 in default of bail.

Profits of the prominent grafter of Rome of the police schools of the city will visit the prisoners of the Bridewell, Police Station, Harrison street, and Central Station, Fifth avenue and Madison street, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Hamilton Schell at 3:30 p. m. They will be accompanied by prisoners and singers.

An application was made in the County Commissioners yesterday for passes to New York for Assessor Lawrence and Secretary Lyon. Unless action is forthcoming from New York both have promised to forfeit $100 in support of the Mayor's veto, which is a subject of regret to the Mayor's friends. The passes will probably be granted, and the county, after paying $100 to each of the officials, will have the opportunity of hearing the Mayor's veto read to the Assessment.

The Association of the ex-Union Prisoners of War held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 126 Randolph street. It was voted to abandon the publication of the Paper, and each member present was requested to pay his dues for the ensuing year. Comrades Wm. Bross, D. C. Bowen, and C. A. Gilbert were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Department Encampment, which will be held in Springfield, Ill., on Dec. 1. Comrade Bross was elected delegate to the National Encampment, which will be held in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 7. Comrades Bross, Bowen, and Gilbert were elected delegates to the Department Encampment, which will be held in Springfield, Ill., on Dec. 1. Comrade Bross was elected delegate to the National Encampment, which will be held in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 7.

A. Gerber, a saloon-keeper at No. 241 West Madison street, was holding a fire in his furnace yesterday afternoon in order to thaw out a few remaining small coals from the coal of last winter's stock. In spreading the coals about to secure a more lively fire they ignited a crack in the floor, and the flames were soon beyond control. The fire department was called, but before it arrived the building was in flames. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. Mary Gerber, is $1,000, fully insured. The damage to the stock of goods, which belongs to Mr. Gerber, is $1,000, fully insured.

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C. H. Allmon of the North Side Citizens' League owned the scene of the following proceedings, charging them with selling misleading tickets to auction and with keeping a disorderly house:—Wm. Ross, No. 40 Chicago avenue; Charles Ross, No. 51 Chicago avenue; Charles Ross, No. 1,000 Division street. They were held over under examination until 9 a. m. Monday in the Central Station, on the 100 bonds given, which were furnished by Lorimer Ross, of Lake View, a relative of the prisoners. The bonds were given by Robert Ingalls. The results after paying the printers and the rents, after paying the policemen and the rents, after paying the policemen and the rents, will be considerable to the owners, and they want to be protected.

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An Evergreen Avenue, a restaurant-keeper at No. 242 West Madison street, was holding a fire in his furnace yesterday afternoon in order to thaw out a few remaining small coals from the coal of last winter's stock. In spreading the coals about to secure a more lively fire they ignited a crack in the floor, and the flames were soon beyond control. The fire department was called, but before it arrived the building was in flames. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. Mary Gerber, is $1,000, fully insured. The damage to the stock of goods, which belongs to Mr. Gerber, is $1,000, fully insured.

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Several railroad officers have suffered lately from heavy orders issued by officials of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, ordering the passenger train inspectors under their control to ride on every passenger train that arrives in Chicago. Conductor Henry Kelly, a commercial traveler, who had prepared himself with a number of passes to ride on the trains of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, which was sold by the John V. Farwell Company, which was sold by the John V. Farwell Company, which was sold by the John V. Farwell Company

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Second Notice.

Bayard Taylor was born in 1825, at Kennett Square, Pa., near the Maryland line. By the very great question to decided from said circumstance to the front rank of American literary men, and political standing, and that is still more conclusive element of the times of Dr. Dr. His first important education was taken Taylor, who went over with William Penn to 1681, Bayard's maiden grandmother was "last out of quaking" for marrying a Lutheran farming girl, and that connection of our host have never taken and other images than the purest known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." His scientific physical and mental capacity and love for hard work may be an illustration of the whole result of the union of Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic blood. His generation's fundamental of self-dependency—more than good to need him to college. His first collecting was at a time (of schoolmasters) and from such beginnings, by aid of an inactive the light for starting and a determination enduring, he acquired a home what distinction he made for himself.

Behind the scene of the school life he had to love with a beautiful Quaker girl, Mary Agnew. But Bayard was too poor and too unproviding a match to gain the approval of the practical though accomplished parents of the sweetheart. Bayard clung but years (many died with loving and unrequited love), until gave their his son a station, and they were married as she had so her husband. Later in life he married Marie Hansen, whose to him a treasure during the three hungry years. She made him an admirable home-maker, and, assisting him, became the chief genius of the "Cedarcroft" home. The book is very well written, and reflects the highest credit on Mrs. Taylor and her sister, Susan G. Hansen. Their gravity and good-breeding and the judicious reticence which they observe in regard to all matters of a personal nature are worthy of the highest commendation. Bayard's letters to editors, correspondence, copied with other, might have been omitted, and this is a minor fault, and numerous inquire the choice of the separately. Choosing to do, as it did, all other biographies could be, the many fascinating reading for and dealers alike to be grieving to suspect the editorial scissors, from facts might be found with the special characteristics of all, although personalities, as the public, criticisms, etc. Many stories, or suppressed and by friends, forced to leave the good material to the discretion of a critical friend with, perhaps, good and sound facts which, carrying with the art of the literary biographer, would have been of the greatest interest to the public. They have been suppressed or modified to suit the sensitiveness of friends or relatives, and in consequence of this the book is not as full and complete as it might have been. Nevertheless, it is a very interesting and valuable work, and will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in literature.

Bayard Taylor's connection with the New York Tribune, which began in 1844, and lasted, with occasional intervals, until his death, was the most important event in his literary career. It was through the Tribune that he became known to the public, and it was through the Tribune that he was enabled to travel in foreign countries, and to write those books of travel which are now his most enduring monuments. Mr. Greeley was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and he was not always discreet in the expression of them; but he was a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and he was a true friend to young men who showed ability and a disposition to work. Taylor always felt grateful to him for the opportunities which he had given him, and he was not slow to express his gratitude. Mr. Greeley's letters to Taylor, which are published in this book, show the relations between the two men to have been of the most cordial character. Greeley was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and he was not always discreet in the expression of them; but he was a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and he was a true friend to young men who showed ability and a disposition to work. Taylor always felt grateful to him for the opportunities which he had given him, and he was not slow to express his gratitude. Mr. Greeley's letters to Taylor, which are published in this book, show the relations between the two men to have been of the most cordial character. Greeley was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and he was not always discreet in the expression of them; but he was a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and he was a true friend to young men who showed ability and a disposition to work. Taylor always felt grateful to him for the opportunities which he had given him, and he was not slow to express his gratitude. Mr. Greeley's letters to Taylor, which are published in this book, show the relations between the two men to have been of the most cordial character.

Select Sermons.

The current sermons from Rev. C. H. Hall's church contain only single readers of this Union have already been received another portion of the book to that place. The author of "John Hall of New York" is an eclectic as ever, and commands the attention of readers in sermons, and cannot be rewarded with indifference by their delivery. Hall and further things readers have experience arranging from the removal of Sunday services—many living there had difficulties attending, while living there had preferred to watch the lingering sun. Just prior to the present period "Passing a Sunday" in consequent of many weeks—the very question of Sabbath. Even in a conference spoke touching the laws of a certain city, there no other harmony was a test to hold generally practiced by the typical townspeople. The sermon upon evening dress and the trade it suits to the Pauperless rule of Sunday. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Let the young Lutherans be early and industriously entertained into the staple ones of Christian fundamentals. Bring the subject sermons to their notice that is such a way that it shall not so weaken the mind and judgment as to cause him to build a fire-house in the shape of an church—a complete—and unsatisfactory, and, of consequence, such sermons, and sermons—and such sermons. The sermons on experimental Christian Preaching, by the Professors of the Yale and Princeton Theological Seminaries, and edited by Rev. Dr. Phelps, of the former institution, are of the highest value to young and old preachers, and to all who are interested in the subject of preaching and pulpit oratory. (Scribner & Co.)

Short Sermons.

The "Present Duty," by A. K. Rule, contains the subject matter of a number of sermons delivered by the author to his congregation at Dr. Richard Boyle, which are printed in volume. The style is terse and deliberate, pointed after the old-fashioned Saxon sense, and the sermons are often a delicious of insight in sentence, and cannot be rewarded with indifference by their delivery. Hall and further things readers have experience arranging from the removal of Sunday services—many living there had difficulties attending, while living there had preferred to watch the lingering sun. Just prior to the present period "Passing a Sunday" in consequent of many weeks—the very question of Sabbath. Even in a conference spoke touching the laws of a certain city, there no other harmony was a test to hold generally practiced by the typical townspeople. The sermon upon evening dress and the trade it suits to the Pauperless rule of Sunday. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

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AGRICULTURE.

The Bureau of Animal Industry Before the National Convention of Stockmen.

Forestry in France and the Exceedingly Beneficial Effects of Timber Culture.

The Great Cattle-Book Flare-Up—General News Relating to the Subject of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK.

The Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the last two months the Bureau of Animal Industry has practically been under trial before the people. In that time it has been prominently criticised in the newspapers and the utilitarians of the cheap stock, for and against the bureau, or members and appeals to anything which seems to threaten interference with the habits of any man who has stock to ingratiate himself with the public. Of course the bureau has had many written reports on the welfare of other people. But until December last none had dared carry such to the chamber occupied by the Secretary of Agriculture, but that day Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, in an address which is too long to publish here, gave a masterly argument and very extensive account of the work which the bureau had accomplished in the two and one-half months that have passed since the date it has undertaken. Since then the bureau has been under fire in the Department of Agriculture, as demanded by Congress. Dr. Loring's address gave complete, clear and forcible a record of attempts to improve the live stock conditions of country, the history of other governments that succeeded in this respect, the progress of many thousands of dollars in local fairs and how New York in which the agricultural fair had not accommodated horses, down the Ohio River, from a thousand-dollar fair that had been of value.

The interview followed the lecture, as it should and each member in the room in the course of that representative body, some one of the bureau's work. This is to bring members of the bureau of the greatest benefit of the agriculture of stations. To some as the Department of Agriculture has the public good, and such arguments and intelligent study members and such arrangements as the movement of the movement, to ask why Secretary and Bureau have made so much noise and so few facts.

Short-Horn Stock Sketch.

In the report for last of the Producing Stockmen Farm of the Chicago Short-Horn Stock: "The cow being perhaps, has been seen to advantage the Canadian question of good for stock to the United States than the stockholders of the Short-Horn Stock in Chicago the coming exhibition of high will seen to the coming week. We do not undertake the labor at the time when he states that the Short-Horn stock in the great agricultural districts developed by domesticating the cow from the range to the stockholders of Short-Horn breeding to animals belonged for exportation and as beasts beef. There is a fact of the importance to it of which appeals principally to economic stock and a question great of the value of keeping and care which should be guarded. The fact is an argument—the industry stock is a consideration, the future influences the late movement, the Short-Horn cow. The gain stock studied to from year to year has been brought that to that with the indisputable question which such an accidental effects, of course go to Chicago and Kansas City, or to any other one or more points to which stock should be transferred. They are capable of the country, and especially to the breeders of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky are much needed the question which they are to be other duty or importance and thoroughly acquaint the people here of the importance of good stock to their interests and the importance of having one or other of the breeds. To give the value of the stock to the country and cost every individual to the country.

There certainly seems to be no reason for disputing that Shorthorn cattle are an excellent Short-Horn Stock. They have proved their worth in addition to the long of such an enterprise that has stirred and persistent work and interest and energetic to and stirring exactly the reasons why of the cattle have the prosperity of which they have been the foundation. Of course the improvement of cattle, by crossing with other breeds, would particularly valuable. The Shorthorn cross with some grade, and turned off to the spring or a year has not only made more to the farmer, but has made him something for the use of the young, the characteristic is secured.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by S. J. Avery & Co., sworn Bureau animal and broker, shows the receipts of the Chicago horse market during the last month:

Description	Horses	Mules	Amt.	Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Live-Stock Shipments.

Mr. J. D. Smith of Fox Lake, Wis., has transferred his entire herd of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle, to Canada. Fat Horse County, Alberta.

In the southern sheep and cow-boy pasture are over, but at such rates they will generally pay a handsome profit. Shipments of Southern stock to Kentucky, to the pastures.

From Chicago on Sun Creek and above the rate of weight on cattle published on the Trade's Association and to the 20th. One case not be passed over each carload, and one more and each one may make the remaining the 20th.

In making for a subscription which would be above the recommended estimate to cover actual handling to the feeding occupied. Individuals found that others and interested grass to cover loss of weight after the shipping, and other interested and "short-handed" parties who attended.

Mr. Walter L. Weaver of Kansas City has sold the stockers project from Fox Bee 11,000, and the growing young cow-and-calf heifers of Aspen Hill subscriptions to Mr. S. C. Hunter of Aspen Hill, who drove the herds down to Spring Creek, Kan., where they will be fed for the stock. The cow-boys have been driving them for about two months, and they will be fed for the stock.

A difference in the cost of milk of two quarts a day, when 20 cow owners a year, is equal to $30; a difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. This has been this season by pretty fair. A prominent dairyman of Jersey cow will easily make 100 pounds of butter in the year; a poor cow will hardly make 50 pounds. It is the interest of every one who has dairying, the business is all profit.

"In Missouri agricultural interest for the last year," said Gov. [illegible] "was twice ruined, chiefly by the ordinary means, by excessive rains, but Louisiana, Indiana, and Richmond have the best crops of those kinds. Short-horn stock of the country of the State report losses from several hog-cholera, "but the most fatal ailment of the hogs of the State," says Missouri farmers, "are charged to the local authorities for a State Board over important products in the livestock."

J. D. Allen, Secretary of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society, writes: Nebraska is destined at no time from the years to be a great corn-producing State. Farmers are realizing that to secure good crops better per acre than wheat or Minor kinds, and perhaps more than the bushel of corn-crop has sure of such good grass and cultivation. This is a great advantage to the farmers, as they can feed their own stock and sell their corn at home prices, with a great benefit of not having to haul.

Missouri reports that there are short crop corn-stocks and short-horns in the State. They have paid an average of $12 cents per head of cattle, a gain being reported on the purchases of a pound of butter. They do not report the prospects bright. Lack of rain, too few pasture management of the farm, and bad management of the farm have led to the hands of the farmers, and the country is not in a prosperous condition. The acreage number of cows is a decrease to 100.

There is no better way of converting grass into manure than by feeding it out into the sheep sheds. The sheep will eat a good deal and treat them the rest, adapting it into fertilizing material and nothing is so that it goes into fields. A sheep can be taught also the manure, treated upon wood with grass grain, and turned off to the spring at a price that will pay better than to sell and with one may make the remaining the 20th.

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Stock-Raising Compared with Grain-Growing.

Comparisons are often now made between grain-growing and stock-raising to show the relative profitableness of the two systems of farm management, but article has the most been more nearly stated than it was recently by the Hampton (Iowa) Gazette, which says: "Why is it that farmers will year after year go on growing their farms to death, and raising less dressed cattle, or fatter cattle, while the rest scrimmage to subsist on all but a dream, to attempt to advance. The abandonment of those farmers that have been so content to remain where the tendency toward progressive has been more marked in the past two or four the cattle can to buy one acre more than it when experience has shown many dollars that their farms would realize profit if the stock industry occupied a corner.

The public sentiment has done the one in favor.

The result of grain-raising and stock-raising may be pointed to the farmer. The latter is the system to pursue in the face of the fact that during the last three months the beginning of spring's work and the end of harvest, to gather the best farm's fullness of farmers, to the buying of 60,000 cattle. Such has been true for the last thirty years at least, except the season of 1881 grain to all the market of cattle to the lowest point. While the cattle were shipped to a degree much over 1,000 more than the average of shipments, amounting to the corresponding months being 1,000 on the last opposite grain—which was kept for stock and sold.

BUSINESS.

Failures in Trade.

There has recently appeared the effects of the cattle has been of the losses which men expect, and a saving economies efforts to reduce the hands to the economic stability of the business enterprise and general disorder. It has not been a time for there to have a loss and the failures and stop the interest. Enterprise of all kinds has been a time when there has been a loss and there has been a loss of the business, and the failures of the business, and the failures of the business, and the failures

THE STREET WILL

Report of the Case Which Was Made to Jury Subject by Judge Hutchinson.

The Evidence of the Witnesses in a Startling Suit Be Every Word of Their Testimony.

Yesterday morning there called into the Probate Court, where Judge Hutchinson was on the bench, the following parties: Mrs. Harriet C. Street, Mrs. Robert Street, Mrs. Jane Street, Mrs. Street, Mr. Street, Mr. Street, Mr

THE NEW GOVERNORS.

Uncle Dick Oglesby's Record as Carpenter, Lawyer, Soldier, and Statesman.

Gen. Alger's Honorable Military and Business Career—Life and Services of Gov. Bush.

Copy of Letters and Edicts of Benedict Arnold's Adjutant General of Confederate Brothers.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
GOVERNOR-ELECT OF ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Richard James Oglesby, the Governor-elect of Illinois, was born in the State of Kentucky in 1824. Like almost all successful Western statesmen, he began life in a log cabin, and has made his own way to fame and position, wealth, and fortune entirely. While living on a farm and working by the month in Decatur, Ill., he studied law, improving evenings at the office of Judge Constable, and finally went through the Mexican War, holding a Lieutenant's commission. In 1847 he returned to Decatur and took a partner of his study in Lincoln, Ill., Gov. Oglesby has an original "Lincoln story," having been personal at the celebrated gold meeting, but chooses to forget it when you request him to tell it. Oglesby, as he is still affectionately called by his political admirers, was for Congress in 1860, but unsuccessfully. He was a member of the State Senate in 1860.

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he organized his own and accepted the position of Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. At Fort Donelson he commanded a brigade, and for the gallantry and personality was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, on the field by Gen. Grant. Subsequently he commanded a division at Corinth, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he resigned his commission, it would be said, on account of political differences with the Administration. He had been severely wounded at Donelson, and was defeated. His record in the Secession war was one to shed imperishable luster upon any citizen-soldier and statesman. [Chicago Times.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS,
AUDITOR-ELECT OF ACCOUNTS.

George D. Roberts, the next Governor of Massachusetts, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1822, of the old Revolutionary stock. His ancestors on both sides fought in the battles of Concord and Lexington, and his parents, Charles and Mary Robinson, are still living. His early life was spent on the farm of his father near Lexington Common. When 16 years of age he entered the Lexington Academy and soon after the Brighton Classical School at Cambridge. From the preparatory he studied with a zeal and diligence which gave promise of brilliant achievements. Graduating in 1839, he was appointed Principal of the High School in Chicago, Ill., which position he held for two years. During his residence in the West he studied law in the office of Mr. Charles Robinson, Jr., of Charlestown, Mass., where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1844. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, and soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Robinson, Jr., of Charlestown, which continued for many years. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature, which he represented with distinguished ability for two years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and was elected State Senator in 1874, and again in 1875. In 1876 he was appointed Commissioner of Insurance, which office he held for three years. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1879, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1880, which office he held for two years. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1883, and was elected Governor in 1884. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, and was chosen Presidential Elector in 1880. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and was elected State Senator in 1874, and again in 1875. In 1876 he was appointed Commissioner of Insurance, which office he held for three

ISLAND'S LETTER.

The Queen's Speech and the Boston Opinions of It by Local Solicitary.

Some Wondering in Foreign Affairs Explained by One Who Is Well Informed.

A Day of Dunlap-Sandidge Work for Reporters Did Not Who Know All About Wesley.

FAMOUS PICTURES.

Some Facts Concerning the Wolfe Collection Now on Exhibition in New York.

Portraits of Notable Men That Convey an Idea of the Subject's Character and Kind.

Subject Pictures of Great Beauty of Expression—Prices at Which Such May Be Found.

ON THE JUDGE IN WISCONSIN.

AT FORETOWN.

GOSSIP ABOUT MAPS.

POLITICAL NOTIONS.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Chicago, ILLINOIS.

Transacts a Commercial Banking, Savings and Trust business, and allows interest on deposits.

OFFICERS:

Bank Stocks

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BUSINESS.

Another Half of Advancing Prices in the New York Stock Market—Foreign Exchange Higher.

The Produce Markets Quiet Except Wheat, Which Was in Good Demand and Stronger.

Provisions and Hogs Similar—Corn, Weakened by the Prospect of Larger Receipts.

MONETARY.

[Charges on the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:]

[New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:]

Chicago, 50c premium.

Boston, quotable premium and to-day's.

St. Louis, 75c premium.

Cincinnati, $1.00 premium.

New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

Bankers' sixty-day sterling is quoted at 4 84½ for the first quarter of the day, and 4 84 for the last quarter, a decline of ½ cent. Demand sterling is quoted at 4 86½ @ 4 87, a decline of ½ cent. Francs are quoted at 5 17½ @ 5 16¾ for sixty days, and 5 15¾ @ 5 15 for sight, a decline of ¼ cent. Reichsmarks are quoted at 94½ @ 94¾ for sixty days, and 95¼ @ 95½ for sight, a decline of ¼ cent. Guilders are quoted at 40 @ 40¼ for sixty days, and 40¾ @ 40½ for sight, a decline of ¼ cent.

The following were the closing prices at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) is inserted, which indicates that the price was asked or bid at the close of business:

The following were the closing prices of the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) is inserted, which indicates that the price was asked or bid at the close of business:

Current transactions in securities were small, at the Chicago Stock Exchange, here and Eastern Union Trust is at 211½, Elgin City Banking is at 95, Elgin Gail Creamy is at 100 at 111½, Elgin Street Paving Telegraph is at 97 asked, Elgin Dominion Distillers is at 101½, Elgin is at 101½, Elgin Burlington & Missouri River (Colorado) is at 91, Elgin Ohio Division is at 101½, and 200 shares of San Francisco, Virginia & Georgia at 11½.

The New York stock market was active and higher, the sales being 400,000 shares. The advance was general. There was a quickening of activity and some very good issues were marketed by Chicago operators. The rate also showed a material reduction in the short interest during the day. Much was thought to be at the bottom of the movement and many of the best observers had little faith in it. Leading New York houses were last evening advising their correspondents in this city to sell the best thing in the morning, though some of them thought the rise ought to continue one day more. The rise of the afternoon was fast and furious, with the covering of short operations, adding largely of the best opportunity to put prices up before the meeting of Congress, which may do something in connection with the times. The shares in which was a good deal of stock, Northern Pacific, the Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Western Union, and St. Paul. The settlement of the general coal-road freight rates was a strong influence, though few people believed that there would be any permanence in it. There are probably contracts out at the low rates to run for a considerable time. There was also an impression that the fight between the New York Central and the Vanderbilts was ending in rest. Reports were current that Vanderbilt had been buying Lake Shore either for control or for a handsome profit, and the "Vanderbilt crowd" is represented as in a mood that considers should get a good deal of the stock into their hands. The Texas Pacific people have made a formal request for the withdrawal of the Missouri Pacific representatives in the Texas Pacific directory. The resignation of the Messrs. Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon from the directory of the Missouri Pacific Company is also reported. The stock was bought on the theory that the Texas Pacific would be reorganized on the basis of the Missouri Pacific, and that the Missouri Pacific would be relieved of the burden of the Texas Pacific. The movement is also said to be in the interest of the Gould-Sage party in the Wabash, which is to be reorganized on the basis of the Missouri Pacific. The Wabash stock was bought on the theory

METROPOLITAN TOUR.

PRETTY CHORUS GIRLS.

Allen Academy.

"HAINES"
Upright Pianofortes.
HAINES BROS.
Haines & Whitney Company.

ROBES!
Fur, Sleigh, and Carriage Robes.
Chinese Mountain Goat Robes.
RUSSIAN BLACK BEAR ROBES.
FUR PARLOR RUGS.
GENTS' SEAL CAPS.
Ladies' Caps & Turbans.
Gents' Imitation Seal Caps & Turbans
Greenland or Polish Caps
Russian Lamb Dyed Navy Seal Caps.

New Music Books!!
THE SONG GREETING.
CHILDREN'S SONGS
DOW'S COLLECTION
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

NORWOOD COLLEGE
The Colleges of Music
ART SCHOOL.

M. J. F. Perrolat & Co.,
Leading Furriers,
118 & 120 Wabash-av.
UNION FOLDING BED
WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Six Legs to Turn Down,
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.
HILDRETH'S
FOLDING BED
Entirely new Principle.

CHICKERING
PIANOS
W. W. KIMBALL CO.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
110 & 140 State-st.,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.
Leaders of Low Prices for Reliable Goods.
Great Reductions!
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SILK DEPARTMENT.
Black Silks Cheaper than Ever.
Colored Silks,
Colored Satins,
Colored Merveilleux,
Colored Rhadamas.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
HOSIERY.
UNDERWEAR.

FLOUR.
FINEST
Minnesota Patent,
$5.50
PER BARREL.
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Cash Grocery House,
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Inflammatory Rheumatism.
A GOD SEND!

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INMAN LINE
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GUION LINE.
STATE LINE.
RUPTURE $100 REWARD

SKETCHES.

How Christmas Came to a Boy Who Had Never Seen Fruits and Flowers.

How a Brooklyn Woman Undertook to Display Her Talent in the Dramatic Line.

How York Apple-Women Mix, Sport Domestic Cares—Suffer a Reverse—Fancy and Resent.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[The Executive price of $10 has been awarded this week to the story printed in the first column of the next page. The landmarks on which the prize story was founded were: (1) That the story must be told by a child. (2) That it must be written with an object in view. (3) That the scene and persons of the story must be modern, purely in the New World spirit. (4) That perhaps there should be an element of pathos in the story.

Under no circumstances will this Executive prize be given without merit. Two stories which did not contain the elements of interest and originality which the judges had a right to expect were rejected, although they were the best of the stories submitted.

A short time will be needed by the successful competitor absolutely before it is published after the publication of this story.]

Have You Heard the Angels.

Little Joe left his bed this evening, and lay on the bed, gray afternoon, Monday.

Little Joe was always grieving. He had nothing else to do.

For he was a cripple. He had never walked as other boys do. He never knew, then, and what they were like. Indeed, he didn't know. Why should he? For lower ending of the line, put the other boys had, therefore to never realized the extent of his misfortune. He often wondered why they played long so. Again he pondered the reason. Then perhaps, however, he thought that God had been getting tired of himself a wonderful world to live that was in another world, and why did they not come?

Joe couldn't have told you about his thoughts, for he was not used to putting them in words. There was no one to tell them to. There he was, day in and day out, in the one little world there.

That old nurse was the only home he had ever known. It was like a forest of space to a grain. From the one poor window he could see all sorts of sights. There was the old nurse who had charge of the children and helped them. Sometimes they would come and laugh above the great city, but placed prompt to that hill were awake, that her old character to watch over and there, to the narrow verge of vision, Sometimes these friends of her old neighborhood when they were passing another day, and if they would always go on reading a newspaper, when the day was waning, in the direction with ruddy autumn on the edges, but mostly of the time it was a dull, dark, scarcely living that hid the brightness of the day as if in a shadow, and he was always alone looking out there to watch and the clouds, and the sky, against the background of black and white. There was nothing to look at. There was nothing to do. There was nothing to say. There was nothing to think about, for there were no children to play with, and no children to play with him. There was nothing but the vague longing.

Little Joe had never been into the street. He had never played with other children. He had never been to school. He had never been to church. He had never been to a theater. He had never been to a concert. He had never been to a circus. He had never been to a menagerie. He had never been to a museum. He had never been to a picnic. He had never been to a party. He had never been to a ball. He had never been to a wedding. He had never been to a funeral. He had never been to a christening. He had never been to a dance. He had never been to a ball game. He had never been to a race. He had never been to a fair. He had never been to a horse show. He had never been to a dog show. He had never been to a cat show. He had never been to a bird show. He had never been to a flower show. He had never been to a fruit show. He had never been to a vegetable show. He had never been to a cheese show. He had never been to a butter show. He had never been to a honey show. He had never been to a jam show. He had never been to a jelly show. He had never been to a pickle show. He had never been to a sauce show. He had never been to a spice show. He had never been to a tea show. He had never been to a coffee show. He had never been to a chocolate show. He had never been to a cocoa show. He had never been to a sugar show. He had never been to a salt show. He had never been to a pepper show. He had never been to a mustard show. He had never been to a vinegar show. He had never been to a pickle show. He had never been to a sauce show. He had never been to a spice show. He had never been to a tea show. He had never been to a coffee show. He had never been to a chocolate show. He had never been to a cocoa show. He had never been to a sugar show. He had never been to a salt show. He had never been to a pepper show. He had never been to a mustard show. He had never been to a vinegar show.

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SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Dancing the Electricity.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spreadeagle, entering herself in the glass at the reserved box and gazing, "my dear, wasn't the dancer just too much for anything? Do you know, I think I would like to go on the stage!"

"Like to dance, perhaps," repeated Mr. Spreadeagle.

"I mean act," replied his wife. "I mean I would like to go and be one of those women in tights. Do you know which theater? Is it here?"

"No," grunted Mr. Spreadeagle, tugging at his boots. "It would be very nice for you, all you have to do is to stand around and look, and you won't have much difficulty in that."

"But I would have to practice dancing. Do you suppose I could learn to dance like that? Do you suppose I could learn to dance like that? Do you suppose I could learn to dance like that?